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Reporting Summary

Nature Portfolio wishes to improve the reproducibility of the work that we publish. This form provides structure for consistency and transparency in reporting. For further information on Nature Portfolio policies, see our <u>Editorial Policies</u> and the <u>Editorial Policy Checklist</u>.

For all statistical analyses, confirm that the following items are present in the figure legend, table legend, main text, or Methods section.

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n/a	Confirmed
	\square The exact sample size (n) for each experimental group/condition, given as a discrete number and unit of measurement
	🔀 A statement on whether measurements were taken from distinct samples or whether the same sample was measured repeatedly
	The statistical test(s) used AND whether they are one- or two-sided Only common tests should be described solely by name; describe more complex techniques in the Methods section.
\boxtimes	A description of all covariates tested
	🔀 A description of any assumptions or corrections, such as tests of normality and adjustment for multiple comparisons
	A full description of the statistical parameters including central tendency (e.g. means) or other basic estimates (e.g. regression coefficient) AND variation (e.g. standard deviation) or associated estimates of uncertainty (e.g. confidence intervals)
	For null hypothesis testing, the test statistic (e.g. <i>F</i> , <i>t</i> , <i>r</i>) with confidence intervals, effect sizes, degrees of freedom and <i>P</i> value noted <i>Give P values as exact values whenever suitable.</i>
\boxtimes	For Bayesian analysis, information on the choice of priors and Markov chain Monte Carlo settings
\boxtimes	For hierarchical and complex designs, identification of the appropriate level for tests and full reporting of outcomes
\boxtimes	Estimates of effect sizes (e.g. Cohen's <i>d</i> , Pearson's <i>r</i>), indicating how they were calculated
'	Our web collection on statistics for biologists contains articles on many of the points above.

Software and code

Policy information about availability of computer code

Data collection

MRI data were collected using VNMJ software. Enzyme activity assays were collected using Magellan software. Fluorescent widefield images were captured on an inverted Nikon TI microscope run with NIS-Elements 5.20.21 (Nikon) and confocal images were captured on an inverted Nikon Ti microscope run using Micro Manager 2.0 Gamma.

Data analysis

HP 13C MRSI datasets were analyzed using the SIVIC software (http://sourceforge.net/apps/trac/sivic/) and custom-built programs written in MATLAB (MATLAB R2011b, The MathWorks Inc.). Quantitative analyses of immunofluorescence images were performed using NIH ImageJ analysis software (v1.51n). Statistical analyses were performed using GraphPad Prism version 9.1.2.

For manuscripts utilizing custom algorithms or software that are central to the research but not yet described in published literature, software must be made available to editors and reviewers. We strongly encourage code deposition in a community repository (e.g. GitHub). See the Nature Portfolio guidelines for submitting code & software for further information.

Data

Policy information about availability of data

All manuscripts must include a data availability statement. This statement should provide the following information, where applicable:

- Accession codes, unique identifiers, or web links for publicly available datasets
- A description of any restrictions on data availability
- For clinical datasets or third party data, please ensure that the statement adheres to our policy

The datasets generated during and/or analysed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request. Custom computer code or algorithm used to generate results that are reported in the paper will be made available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request. The source data needed to reproduce the graphs shown in Figures 1, 2, 3 and Supplementary Figures 1 and 2 can be found in Supplementary Data 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, respectively.

Human research participants

Randomization

experimental group

Blinding

Policy information a	about <u>studies in</u>	volving human research participants and Sex and Gender in Research.	
Reporting on sex a	and gender	NA	
Population charac	cteristics	NA	
Recruitment		NA	
Ethics oversight	(NA	
Note that full informat	tion on the appro	val of the study protocol must also be provided in the manuscript.	
Field-spe Please select the on	ne below that is	porting the best fit for your research. If you are not sure, read the appropriate sections before making your selection. Chavioural & social sciences	
		Sections, see <u>nature.com/documents/nr-reporting-summary-flat.pdf</u>	
All studies must disc	close on these p	points even when the disclosure is negative.	
Sample size	No sample size o	imple size calculation were performed. We based our sample size on previously published studies by our group.	
Data exclusions	No data were ex	ere excluded	
Replication	No replication w	ere performed	

Reporting for specific materials, systems and methods

The samples were allocated into experimental groups randomly by the performers.

We require information from authors about some types of materials, experimental systems and methods used in many studies. Here, indicate whether each material, system or method listed is relevant to your study. If you are not sure if a list item applies to your research, read the appropriate section before selecting a response.

Experimenters were not blind, data analysis was not blind. All data analysis steps were performed in the exact same way independently of the

Materials & experime	ental syste	ems Methods	
n/a Involved in the study		n/a Involved in the study	
Antibodies		ChiP-seq	
Eukaryotic cell lines		Flow cytometry	
Palaeontology and a	archaeology	MRI-based neuroimaging	
Animals and other of	organisms		
Clinical data			
Dual use research o	fconcern		
Antibodies			
Antibodies used	a primary chicken anti-myelin basic protein (MBP) antibody (AB9348; 1:200 dilution; Millipore) with a secondary donkey anti-chicken DyLight 549 antibody (703-506-155, 1:1,000 dilution; Jackson); a primary rabbit anti-Iba-1 antibody (019-19741, 1:500 dilution; Wako) with a secondary donkey anti-rabbit Alexa Fluor 555 (A31572, 1:1,000 dilution; Invitrogen); a primary mouse anti-PDK1 antibody (AB110025, 1:100 dilution; Abcam) with a secondary goat anti-mouse Alexa Fluor 488 (A11017, 1:100 dilution; Invitrogen); a primary rabbit anti-GFAP (AB7779, 1:500 dilution; Abcam) with a secondary goat anti-rabbit Alexa Fluor 488 (A11008, 1:1,000 dilution; Invitrogen); a rabbit anti-fibrinogen (A0080, 1:200 dilution; Dako) with donkey anti-rabbit Alexa Fluor 555 (A31572, 1:600 dilution; Invitrogen); a rat anti-CD3 (MCA500G, 1:400 dilution; BioRad) with goat anti-rat Alexa Fluor 488 (A11006, 1:800 dilution; Invitrogen); a primary rat anti-CD68 (BioRad, MCA1957, 1:100 dilution) with a secondary anti-rat AF488 (Life Technologies, A11006, 1:200).		
Validation	Antibodies I	nave been validated by the manufacturer and have been previously published in peer-reviewed papers	
Animals and othe	r resear	cn organisms	
Policy information about <u>st</u> Research	<u>cudies involv</u>	ring animals; ARRIVE guidelines recommended for reporting animal research, and Sex and Gender in	
Laboratory animals	Female C57BL/6 mice (The Jackson Laboratory; 000664) were used for this study		
Wild animals	NA		
Reporting on sex	Multiple sclerosis is a disease that mostly affects women (2/3), therefore female mice have been used in this study		
Field-collected samples	NA		
Ethics oversight	ics oversight All animal research was approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee of the University of California, San Francisco		
Note that full information on t	he approval o	of the study protocol must also be provided in the manuscript.	
Magnetic resonar	nce ima	ging	
Experimental design			
Design type		Single time point acquisition of metabolic hyperpolarized 13C MR spectroscopy data together with T2-weighted MRI, single timepoint acquisition of T1 weighted contrast enhanced MRI	
Design specifications 1 acquisition of		1 acquisition of dataset per session	
Behavioral performance measures NA		NA	
Acquisition			
Imaging type(s)		Hyperpolarized 13C MRS imaging, T2-weighted MRI, T1-weighted contrast enhanced MRI	
Field strength 14.1 tesla		14.1 tesla	
Sequence & imaging parameters First, T2-weight		First, T2-weighted images from the entire brain were acquired for adequate positioning of the grid used for	

hyperpolarized 13C acquisitions (repetition time 1200 ms, echo time 20 ms, slice thickness 1.8 mm, 2 averages, matrix 256×256 , field of view 30×30 mm²). Hyperpolarized [1-13C]pyruvate and [13C]urea (0.35 mL, 80 mM and 78mM, respectively) solution was injected i.v. over a period of 12 s through the tail vein catheter. From the beginning of the i.v. injection of hyperpolarized [1-13C]pyruvate and [13C]urea, 2D dynamic chemical shift imaging (CSI) 13C data from the brain were acquired (repetition time 60 ms, echo time 1.2 ms, spectral width 2500 Hz, 128 points, 4 s temporal resolution, flip angle 10°; field of view 24×24 mm²; slice thickness 5 mm).

Next, for T1-weighted MRI, the dual tune 1H-13C volume coil (ØI = 40 mm) was removed and replaced by a 1H volume

	only coil ($\not OI = 40$ mm). T1-weighted images were acquired (repetition time 120 ms, echo time 2 ms, slice thickness 0.8 mm, 10 averages, matrix 256 × 256, field of view 20×20 mm ²) prior and after gadolinium diethylenetriamine pentaacetate (DTPA) injection (0.1 mL, 1 mmol/kg, Magnevist, Bayer).
Area of acquisition	For T2 weighted MRI, whole brain scan was used For hyperpolarized 13C MR spectroscopy, the slice was centered on the center of the brain (hippocampus) For T1 weighted MRI, whole brain scan was used
Diffusion MRI Used	Not used Not used
Preprocessing	
Preprocessing software	Hyperpolarized 13C MRS imaging data was analyzed using the in-house SIVIC software (http://sourceforge.net/apps/trac/sivic/) and custom-built programs written in MATLAB (MATLAB R2011b, The MathWorks Inc.). The k-space dimensions were zero-filled by a factor of two resulting in a 16×16 matrix. Spectra were summed over time and a lorentzian shape was used to fit the hyperpolarized [1-13C]pyruvate, [1-13C]lactate and [13C]urea peaks on the sum spectrum. Then, area under the curve (AUC) of hyperpolarized [1-13C]pyruvate, AUC of hyperpolarized [1-13C]lactate and AUC of hyperpolarized [13C]urea lorentzian fits were measured for each voxel. hyperpolarized [1-13C]lactate-to-pyruvate ratio was calculated as the ratio of the AUC. AUC of hyperpolarized [13C]urea signal was normalized to the AUC of hyperpolarized [13C]urea from surrounding tissue containing blood vessels to account for variations in polarization levels and transfer time. Next, average from voxels containing cortex, corpus callosum, external capsule and hippocampus was calculated, and the obtained mean values were used to evaluate statistical significance between experimental groups. In addition, the mean μ and standard deviation σ of the hyperpolarized 13C lactate / pyruvate ratio from all animals were computed for each individual voxel. Next, the hyperpolarized 13C lactate / pyruvate ratio values (xi) for each animal was normalized by converting it to a z-score using the following formula: $z = (xi - \mu) / \sigma$. Color heatmaps of hyperpolarized [13C]urea, hyperpolarized 13C lactate / pyruvate ratio and mean z-score for each experimental groups were generated using a linear-based interpolation of the 13C 2D CSI data to the resolution of the anatomical images using custom-built programs written in MATLAB and SIVIC.
Normalization	NA
Normalization template	NA
Noise and artifact removal	NA
Volume censoring	NA
Statistical modeling & infere	ence
Model type and settings	NA
Effect(s) tested	NA
Specify type of analysis: W	hole brain ROI-based Both
Anato	omical location(s) whole brain, cortex, corpus callosum, external capsule and hippocampus
Statistic type for inference (See <u>Eklund et al. 2016</u>)	NA
Correction	NA
Models & analysis	
n/a Involved in the study	
Functional and/or effective	e connectivity
Graph analysis	
Multivariate modeling or p	redictive analysis